

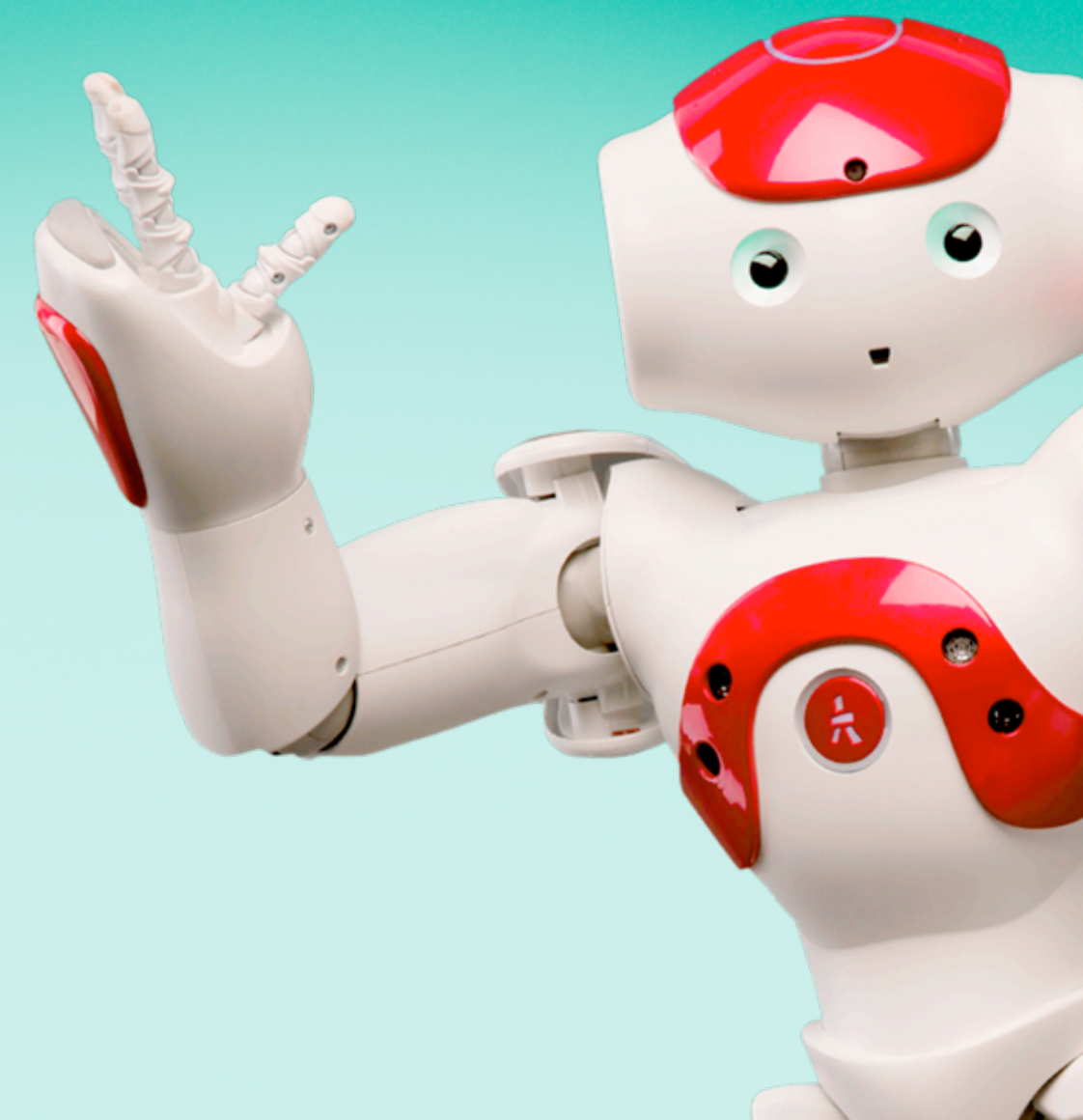
# A Web-Based Wizard-of-Oz Platform for Collaborative and Reproducible Human-Robot Interaction Research

**Sean O'Connor '26**

**Department of Computer Science, Bucknell University**

April 20th, 2026

**Bucknell**  
UNIVERSITY



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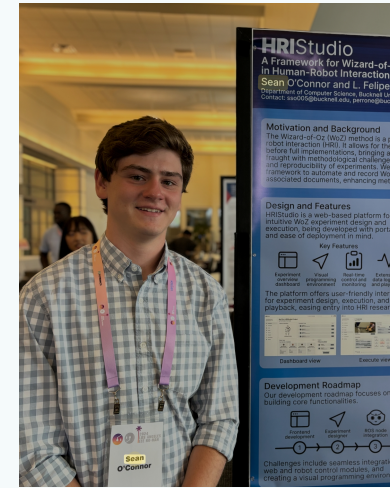
## A WEB-BASED WIZARD-OF-OZ PLATFORM FOR COLLABORATIVE AND REPRODUCIBLE HUMAN-ROBOT INTERACTION RESEARCH

by  
Sean O'Connor

A Thesis  
Presented to the Faculty of  
Birkbeck University  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Bachelor of Science with Honours in Computer Science  
April 13, 2026

Approved:  
L. Felipe Peres  
Thesis Advisor

Alan Mansouri  
Chair of the Department of Computer Science



### HRIStudio: A Framework for Wizard-of-Oz Experiments in Human-Robot Interaction Studies

Sean O'Connor and L. Felipe Peres\*

Abstract—Human-robot interaction (HRI) research plays a pivotal role in shaping how robots communicate and collaborate with humans. However, conducting HRI studies, particularly those requiring the Wizard-of-Oz (WizOz) technique, can be challenging. WizOz may require one to have competence in the technical and methodological skills that may not be the results researchers. We propose to address these challenges with HRIStudio, a novel web-based platform designed to streamline the design, execution, and analysis of HRI experiments. This platform offers a rich set of experimental controls, real-time control and observation capabilities during the experiment, and a comprehensive suite of data logging and playback tools for analysis and reproducibility. By lowering technical barriers, promoting collaboration, and offering methodological guidance, HRIStudio will make the application of the WizOz paradigm more systematically accessible to a wider range of researchers. We discuss the design of HRIStudio and its experimental workflow, and offer implementation details and future directions for this work.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

Human-robot interaction (HRI) is an essential field of study for understanding how robots should communicate, collaborate, and coexist with people. The development of autonomous behaviors in social applications, however, offers a number of challenges. The Wizard-of-Oz (WizOz) technique has emerged as a valuable experimental paradigm to address these difficulties, as it allows experimenters to simulate a robot's autonomous behaviors. With WizOz, a human operator (the "wizard") can operate the robot remotely, essentially controlling its autonomous behavior during the study. This enables the rapid prototyping and continuous refinement of human-robot interactions, propelling us into the full development of complex robot behaviors.

While WizOz is a powerful paradigm, it does not eliminate all experimental challenges. Researchers may face barriers related to the use of specialized tools and methodologies involved in WizOz user studies, and also find difficulties in creating fully reproducible experiments. Existing solutions often rely on low-level robot operating systems, limited proprietary platforms, or require extensive custom coding, which can restrict their use to domain experts with extensive technical backgrounds.

Through a comprehensive review of current literature, we have identified a pressing need for a platform that streamlines the process of designing, executing, analyzing, and recording WizOz-based user studies. To address this gap, we are developing HRIStudio, a novel web-based platform that enables the intuitive configuration and operation of WizOz studies for HRI

\*This action was with the permission of Computer Science at Birkbeck University of London, UK. This paper is a revised version of the preprint available at <https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.18811>.

research. Our contribution leverages the Robot Operating System (ROS) to handle the complexities of interacting with different robotics platforms. HRIStudio presents users with a high-level, non-technical interface for experimental design, live control and monitoring during execution runs (which we call the experiment session), and comprehensive post-study analysis. The system offers drag-and-drop visual programming for designing experiments without extensive coding, real-time control and observation capabilities during the experiment session, as well as comprehensive data logging and playback tools for analysis and reproducibility. We expect that with these features, HRIStudio will make the application of the WizOz paradigm more systematically accessible to a wider range of researchers. The following sections present a brief overview of the relevant literature, outline the design of HRIStudio and its experimental workflow, and offer implementation details and future directions for this work.

#### II. STATE-OF-THE-ART

The importance of the WizOz paradigm for user studies in social robotics is illustrated by the several frameworks that have been developed to support it. We describe some of the most notable as follows.

Palomares [1], which is based on the standard ROS platform, offers a graphical user interface for wizards to define their own studies, script the robot's behavior of studies during experiments. Anuskaul [2] was designed for WizOz studies of social user interfaces. It provides scripting capabilities and visual feedback to simulate autonomous behavior for participants. Wizard [3] presents a non-technical GUI that makes HRI studies more accessible to non-programmers. The light hardware focus in Alami et al. [4] proposes a custom-configurable framework with a multi-tier architecture, enabling evaluators to modify robot behaviors during experiments. The platform allows use with programming expertise to create standard, customized robot behaviors for user studies.

In addition to the aforementioned frameworks, we considered that a systematic analysis of practical WizOz experiments, which stresses the need for increased methodological rigor, transparency and reproducibility of WizOz studies [5]. Altogether, the literature inspired us to design HRIStudio as a platform that offers comprehensive support for WizOz studies in social robotics. Our design goals include offering a platform that is "wizard-operable" in practice and which offers its users guidance to specify and execute WizOz studies

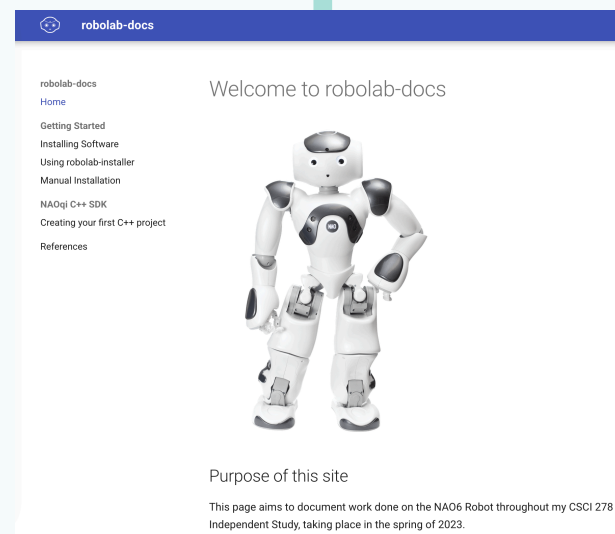


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Sean O'Connor and L. Felipe Peres\*

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While WizOz is a powerful paradigm, it does not eliminate all experimental challenges. The paradigm is centered on the wizard who must carry out script versions of actions. Ideally, the wizard should execute their script identically across runs of the experiment with different participants. Ideally, the wizard should execute their script identically across runs of the experiment with different participants. Ideally, the wizard should execute their script identically across runs of the experiment with different participants. Ideally, the wizard should execute their script identically across runs of the experiment with different participants.

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with a range of technologies such as programming languages, development environments, and operating systems. The elaboration and the execution of scripts and reproducible WizOz experiments can be challenging for HRI researchers. Although there do exist solutions to support this kind of endeavor, they can restrict their use to domain experts with extensive technical backgrounds. The development of our work was motivated by the desire to offer a platform that would lower the barriers to entry in HRI research with the WizOz paradigm.

Through the literature review described in the next section, we identified an ecosystem of decisions to be factored in a modern system that streamlines the WizOz experimental process, an environment that integrates all the functionalities of the system, mechanisms for the description of WizOz experiments which require minimal to no coding expertise, the paradigm, real-time control of scripted experimental runs with a range of robotics platforms, comprehensive data collection and logging, a platform-agnostic approach to support a wide range of user systems, and ultimately reproducible. The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. In Section II, we establish the context for our contribution through a review of recent literature. In Section III, we discuss the approach of the WizOz paradigm that can lead to reproducibility challenges and in Section IV we propose solutions to address these challenges. Subsequently, in Section V, we describe our solution to create a framework for the experimental workflow. Finally, in Section VI, we conclude the paper with a summary of our contributions, a reflection on the current state of our project, and directions for the future.

II. ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE-OF-THE-ART

Over the last few decades, multiple frameworks to support and automate the WizOz paradigm have been reported in the literature. These frameworks can be categorized according to how they focus on four primary areas of interest, which we discuss below in an upcoming section of the next important contributions to the field.

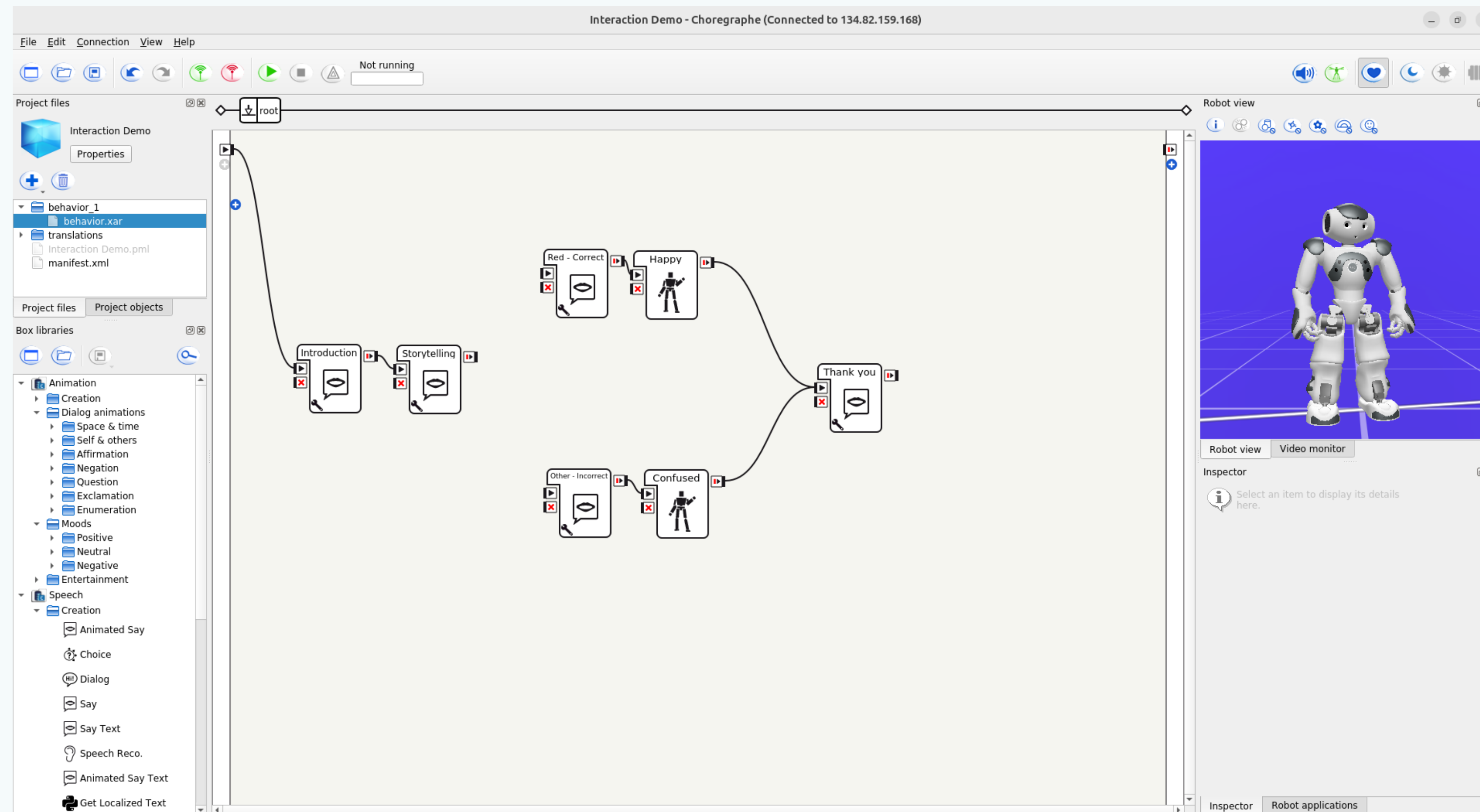


# Meet the NAO

- ~2 foot tall humanoid robot. Designed for research and education.
- One of the most widely deployed social robots worldwide.
- Released 2006. Company changed hands 4–5 times since.



# How do we use the NAO?



Choregraphe by Aldebaran

# Analyzing Choregraphe

# Social Robotics

We study how people interact with physical robots in everyday environments.

- Social robots are entering schools, hospitals, homes
- How people respond shapes how we build them
- *NAO: the most widely used humanoid in social robotics research*

Controlled experiments let us get real answers- which raises the question of how to run them.



# Wizard-of-Oz Studies

We need a framework to run these experiments, so we use the **Wizard-of-Oz** framework.

A hidden researcher - the *wizard* - controls the robot in real time, while the *participant* believes it is autonomous.

Why?

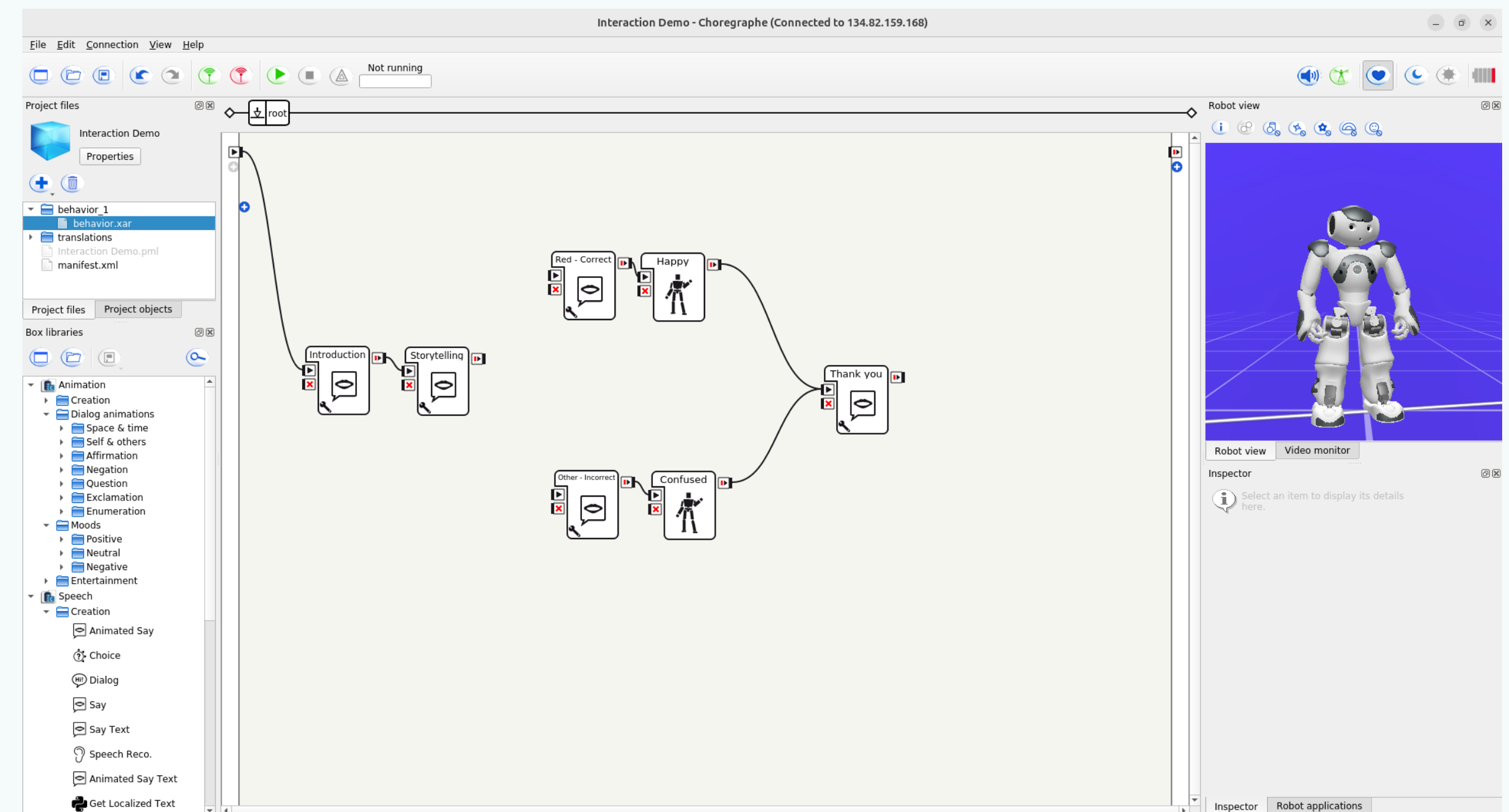
- Prototype behavior without full programmed autonomy
- Study authentic human response



# Choregraphe: A General Purpose Tool

Choregraphe can control the robot well, but it's not designed for the kinds of studies run in social robotics research.

- Flow-based IDE, not a study tool
- Programming experience required
- No study structure, no protocol
- Trigger a behavior mid-trial?
  - Manually hunt through a flow diagram





# A Known Crisis in HRI Methodology

In 2012, Laurel D. Riek published a paper titled “Wizard of Oz Studies in HRI: A Systematic Review and New Reporting Guidelines.”

- Systematic review of 54 WoZ studies in HRI (2001 - 2011).
- Only 5.4% of studies reported pre-experiment wizard training.
- Only 3.7% of studies reported measuring wizard error.

The field lacks tools to **constrain wizard behavior** and **enforce standardized protocols**, making studies nearly impossible to replicate.

**What about the rest of  
the field?**

# Other Solutions Came Before

	Low technical barrier	High technical barrier
More rigorous	<p>?</p>	<p>Polonius, OpenWoZ</p> <p>Flexible, but requires programming</p>
Less rigorous	<p>WoZ4U</p> <p>Accessible, but platform-specific</p> <p>No methodological rigor</p>	<p>Choregraphe</p> <p>Requires programming experience or training</p> <p>No methodological rigor</p>

# Distilling the problems

# Two Problems

Problem 1:

## The Accessibility Problem

**Existing tools require substantial programming expertise**, which prevents domain experts from conducting independent social robotics studies.

Problem 2:

## The Reproducibility Problem

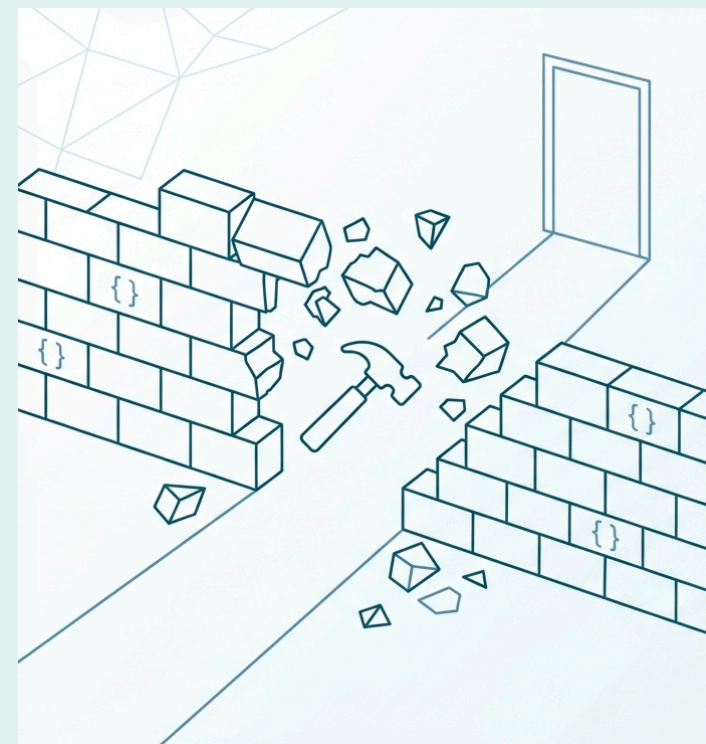
Without structured logging and protocol enforcement, **experiment execution varies across participants and wizards** in ways that are difficult to detect or control after the fact.

# Two Research Questions

Research Question 1:

## Accessibility

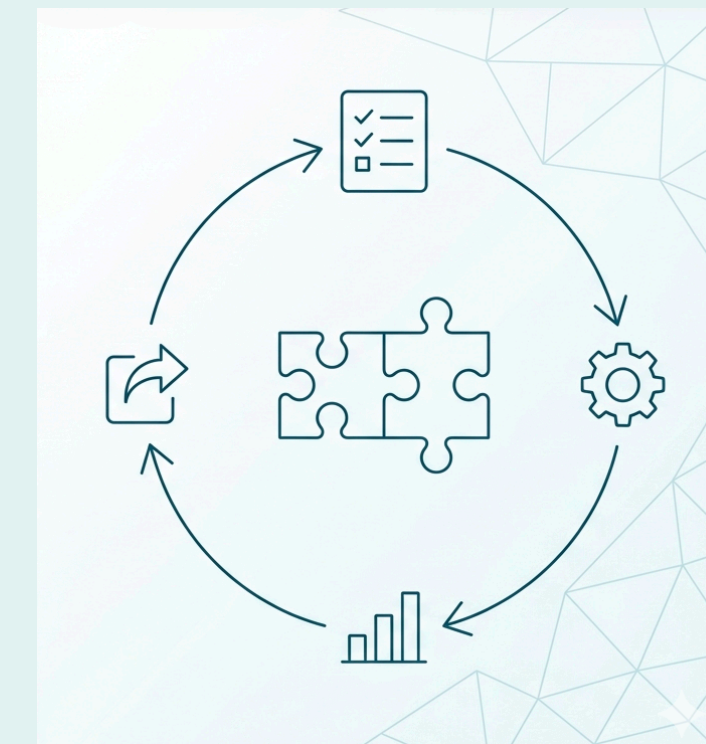
Can researchers **without programming expertise** use a purpose-built platform to design and conduct Wizard-of-Oz studies?



Research Question 2:

## Reproducibility

Can a WoZ-specific platform enable more **faithful and reliable execution** of study design compared to existing tooling?



**How can we fix this?**

# Three Design Principles

Design Principle 1:

## Hierarchical Specification

Study designs are **structured data**, not code.

Study → Experiment → Step → Action.

Shareable, analyzable, version-controllable.

Design Principle 2:

## Event-driven Execution

Wizard clicks through.

Behavior fires completely, and in order.

No searching for the correct next step.

Design Principle 3:

## Modular Architecture

Swap the NAO plugin for another robot platform.


Study design persists.

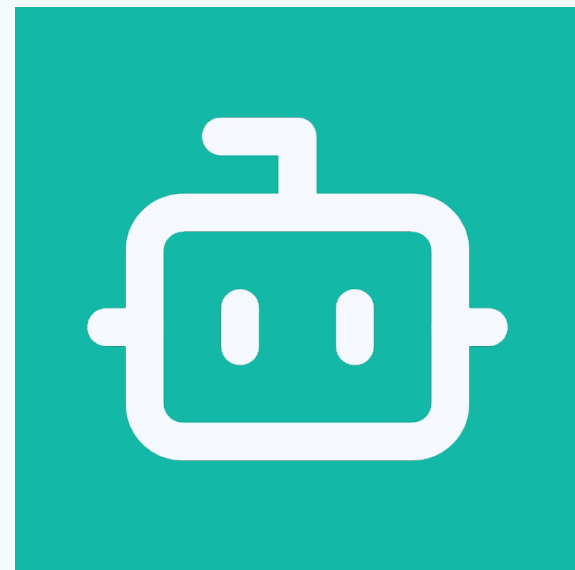
Robot-agnostic by design.

# Existing Solutions

	Low technical barrier	High technical barrier
More rigorous	<p>?</p>	<p>Polonius OpenWoZ</p> <p>Flexible, but requires programming</p>
Less rigorous	<p>WoZ4U</p> <p>Accessible, but platform-specific No methodological rigor</p>	<p>Choregraphe</p> <p>Requires programming experience or training No methodological rigor</p>

# Existing Solutions

	Low technical barrier	High technical barrier
More rigorous	<p>The answer?</p>  <p><b>HRISudio</b></p>	<p>Polonius OpenWoZ</p> <p>Flexible, but requires programming</p>
Less rigorous	<p>WoZ4U</p> <p>Accessible, but platform-specific No methodological rigor</p>	<p>Choregraphe</p> <p>Requires programming experience or training No methodological rigor</p>



# HRIS Studio

# The Experiment Designer

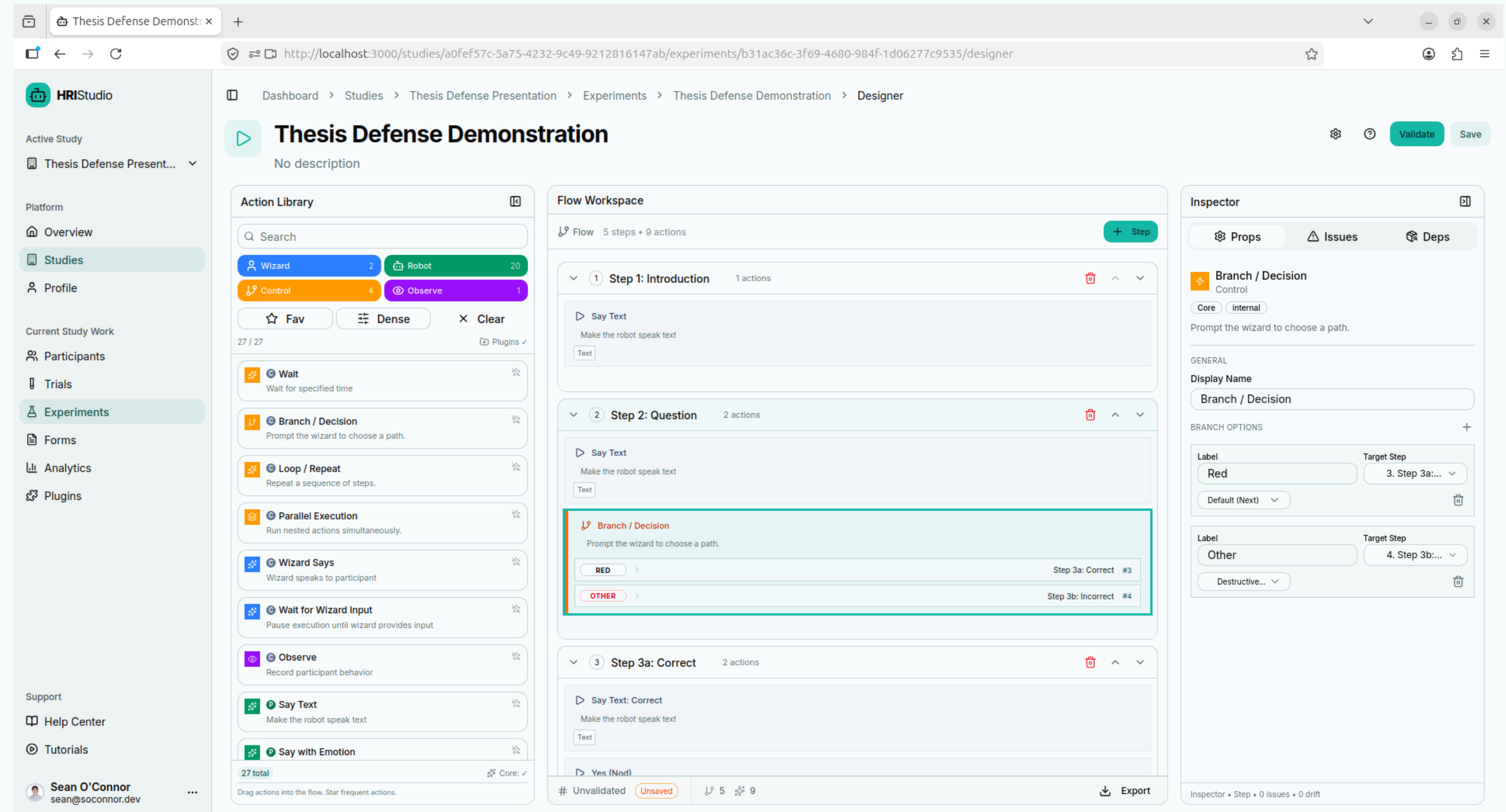
HRIStudio's *Experiment Designer* allows a non-programmer to drag-and-drop predefined actions into a script.

The hierarchical specification is enforced here:

A study has experiments.

↳ An experiment has steps.

↳ A step has actions.

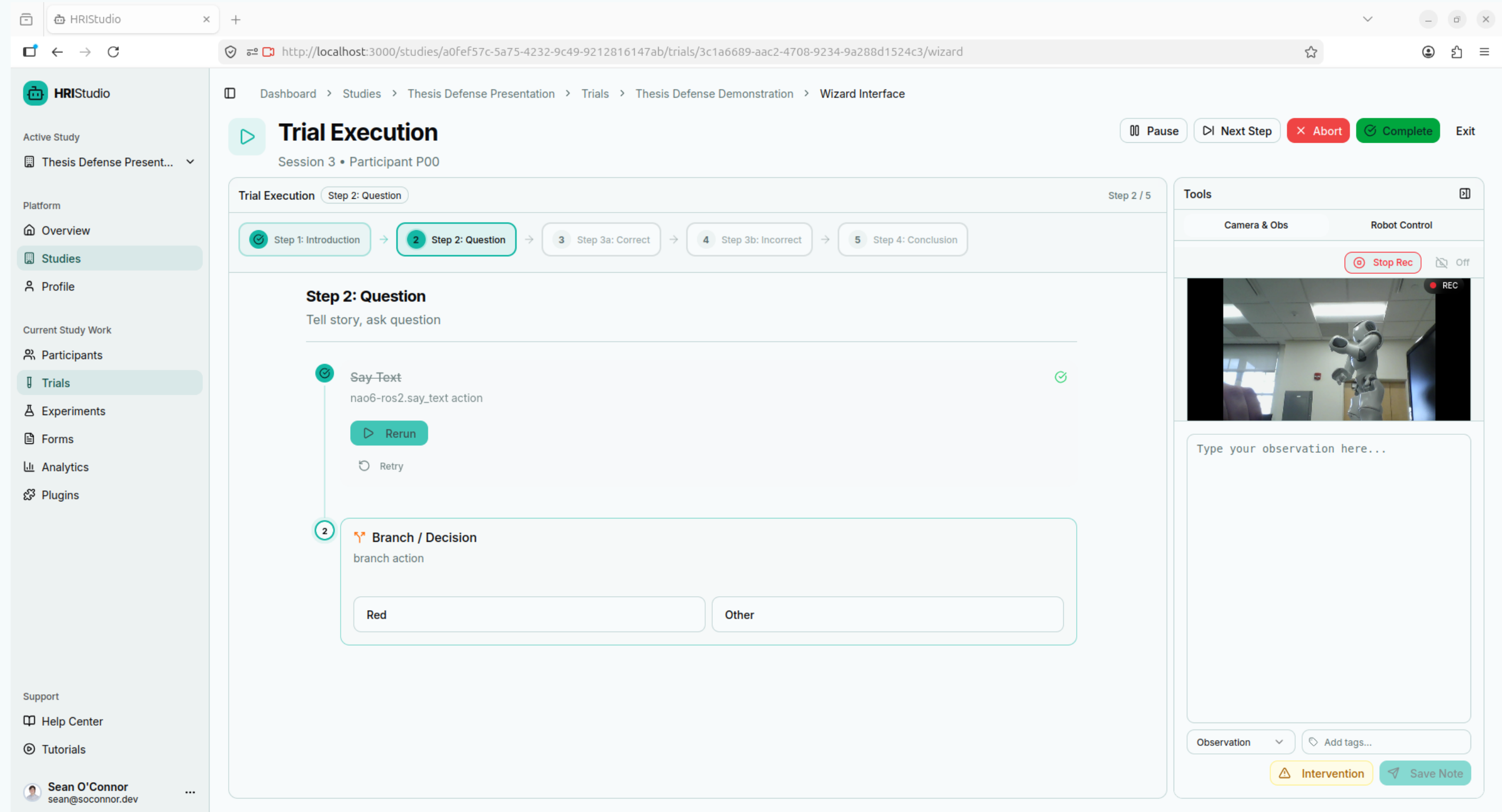


# The Execution Interface

The wizard clicks through an experiment's script-following the designed order, but allowing for human intervention if needed.

Video and audio are recorded for future viewing, time-synced to trial events.

Any deviations from the experiment script are logged and marked for later analysis.



## The Trial Report

The *Trial Report* shows a time-synced view of a trial's events.

Each event is timestamped and marked, allowing the researcher to analyze what happened, when it happened- so they can more easily figure out why.

Any deviation from the experiment script is easily viewable here.

The screenshot displays the HRISStudio web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL: `http://localhost:3000/studies/a0fef57c-5a75-4232-9c49-9212816147ab/trials/9ee0e294-ac99-4e87-bce3-c4e2559262a8/analysis`. The page title is "Thesis Defense Demonstration" with a "COMPLETED" status. The session ID is "9ee0e294" and the timestamp is "4/20/2026 11:20:59 AM".

Key metrics displayed:

- Duration: 1m 25s
- Robot Actions: 6
- Interventions: 0
- Completeness: 100%

A video player shows a recording of the trial, with a progress bar at 0:23 / 1:24. Below the video is a timeline from 0:00 to 1:00. The event log shows the following events:

Time	Event Type	Details
0:00	Trial Started	Trial Started
0:00	Camera Started	Recording Started
0:21	Manual Robot Action	Robot: Action
0:23	Step Changed	Step: Step 2: Question
0:37	Manual Robot Action	Robot: Action
1:01	Step Jumped	Jumped to step 3 (Manual)
1:06	Manual Robot Action	Robot: Action

# The Study

# Designing a Pilot Study

<b>N = 6</b> Faculty participants	<b>Between-subjects</b> Isolated conditions	<b>60 minutes</b> Session length
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Tool Training 15 minutes	Design 30 minutes	Trial 10 minutes	Debrief 5 min
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## The Task

Implement and execute “The Interactive Storyteller” - a standardized social robotics scenario in which the robot narrates a story to a participant, then asks a recall question.

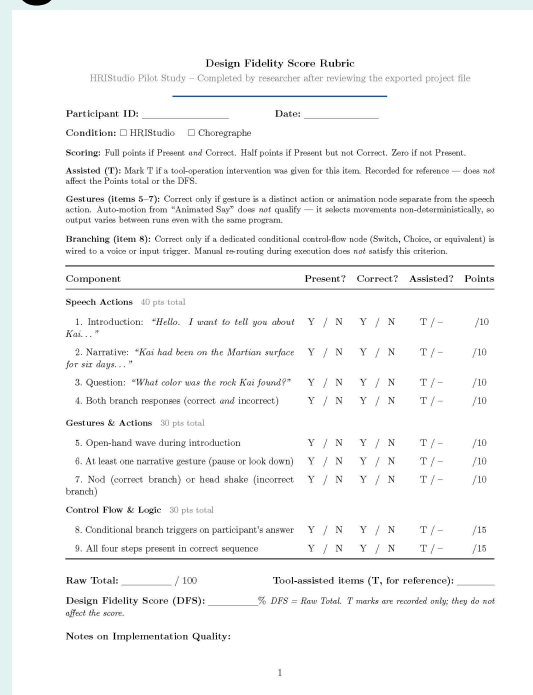
# Measuring Success

## Measurement Scale 1:

### Design Fidelity Score (DFS)

*Original measure*

What fraction of the intended study design did the participant faithfully implement? Measures how well the platform lets researchers realize their design intent.

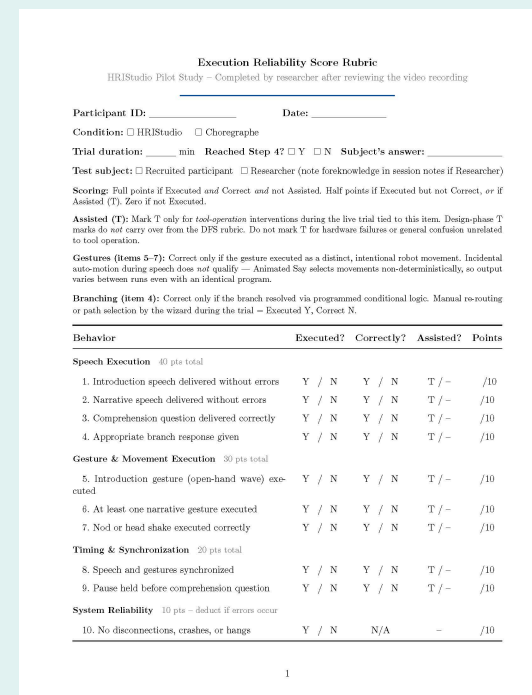


## Measurement Scale 2:

### Execution Reliability Score (ERS)

*Original measure*

What fraction of planned behaviors executed correctly and on-cue during the live trial? Measures real-time reliability under actual study conditions.

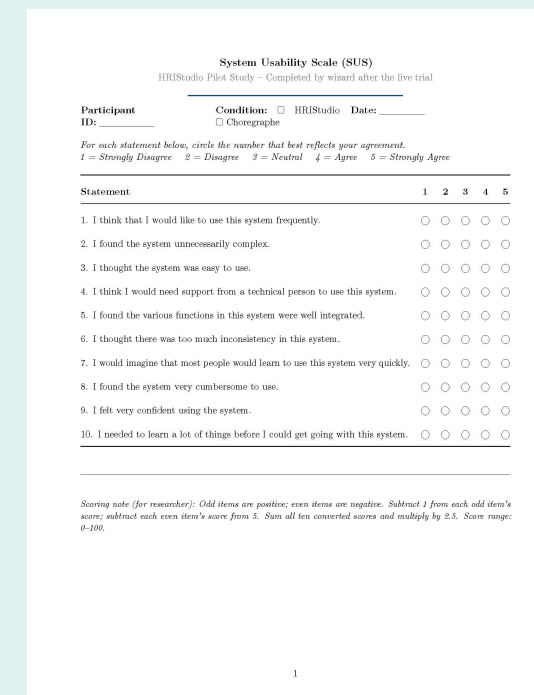


## Measurement Scale 3:

### System Usability Scale (SUS)

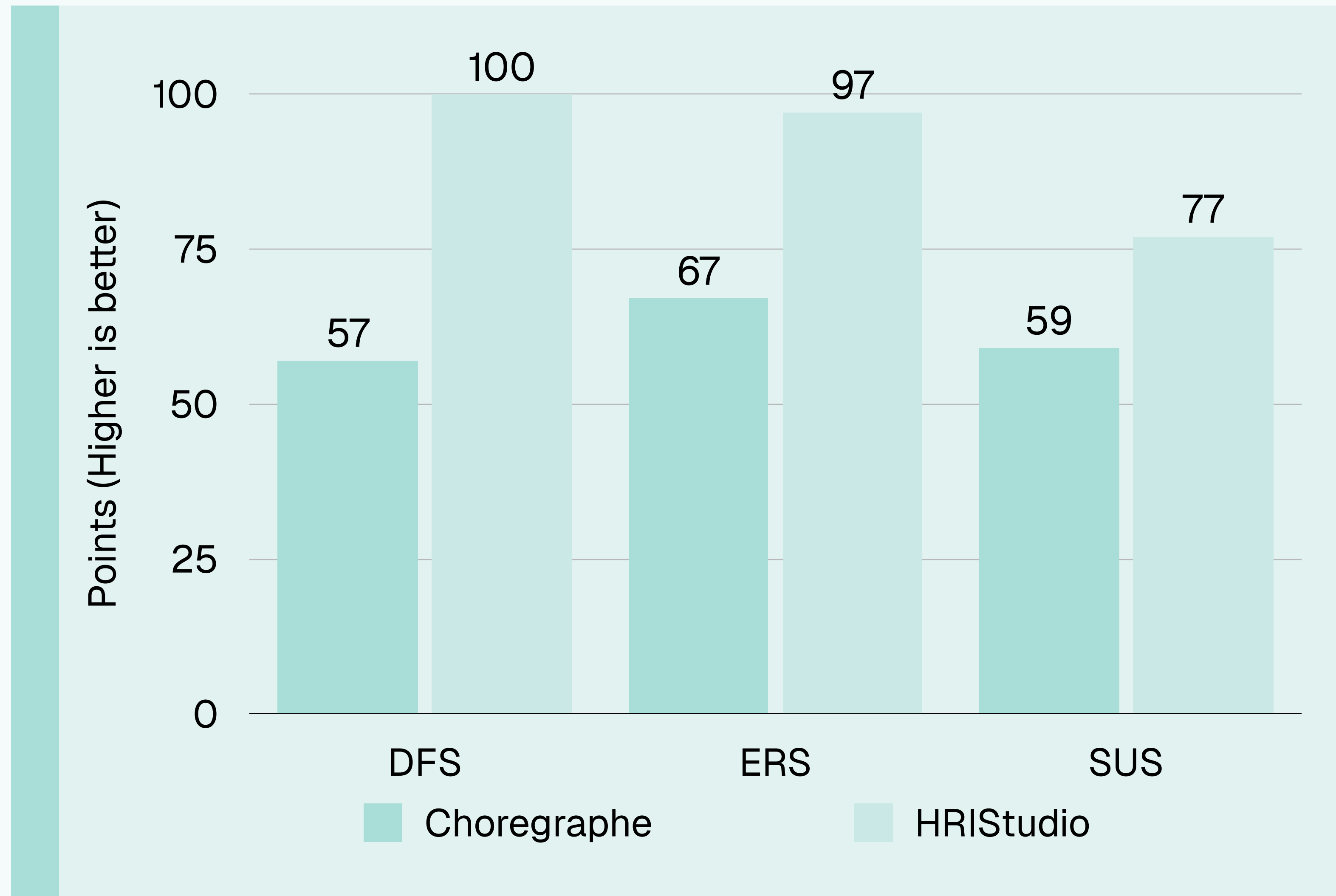
*Validated · Benchmark 68*

10-item standardized questionnaire measuring perceived ease of use. Scores above 68 indicate above-average usability across industry benchmarks.



# Results

# Scoring the Trials



## Design Fidelity Scale

**+ 43 points**

Perfect design, every time.

## Execution Reliability Score

**+ 30 points**

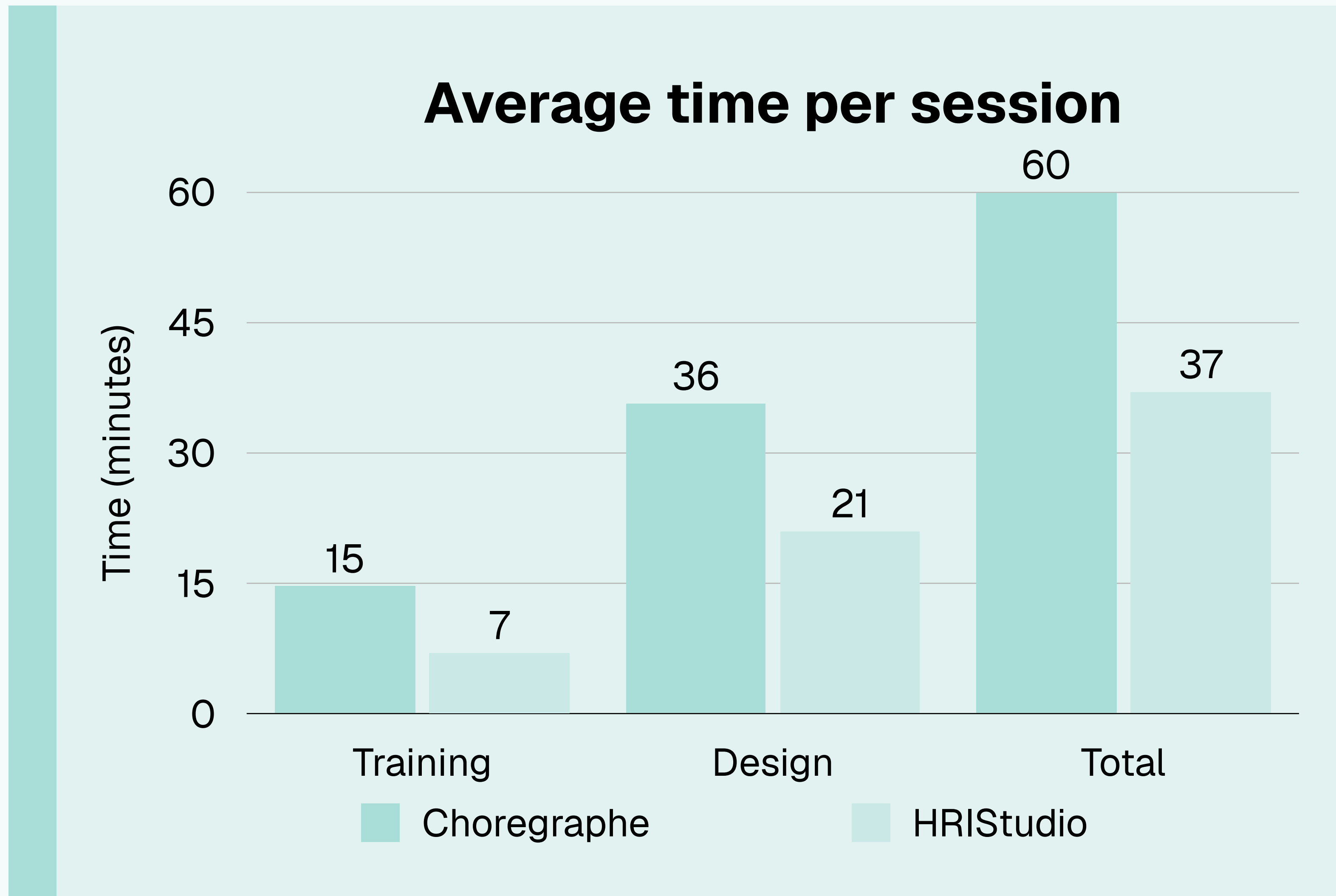
Reliable execution achieved.

## System Usability Scale

**77 points**

Over the benchmark (>68)

# Phase Timing



## Tool Training Time

**8 mins saved**

Per session, on average.

## Design Time

**15 mins saved**

Per session, on average.

## Total Session Time

**23 mins saved**

Per session, on average

# Selected Anecdotes from the Pilot

## Accessibility in Action

- W-05 (HRISudio): Zero programming experience. Perfect design in 18 minutes.
- W-04 (Choregraphe): Moderate programming experience. Incomplete design after 35 minutes.

## The Silent Deviation

W-01 (Choregraphe): Accidentally changed a core script detail mid-trial. The system allowed it and failed to log the error.

# Conclusions

# Conclusions

## ***The Accessibility Problem - Answered***

HRISstudio scored 76.7 on the SUS — above the 68-point benchmark — while Choregraphe scored 59.2. Non-programmers can design and run complete WoZ studies.

## ***The Reproducibility Problem - Answered***

HRISstudio achieved perfect design fidelity (DFS = 100) and near-perfect execution reliability (ERS = 96.7). Study designs can be faithfully replicated.

## **The contribution- not just an architecture, but an open platform for the field.**

HRISstudio is open-source and robot-agnostic. Study designs are shareable, version-controllable files. The plugin architecture supports rapid addition of robot platforms. HRISstudio can be the basis upon which future studies are built- without having to engineer new tooling.



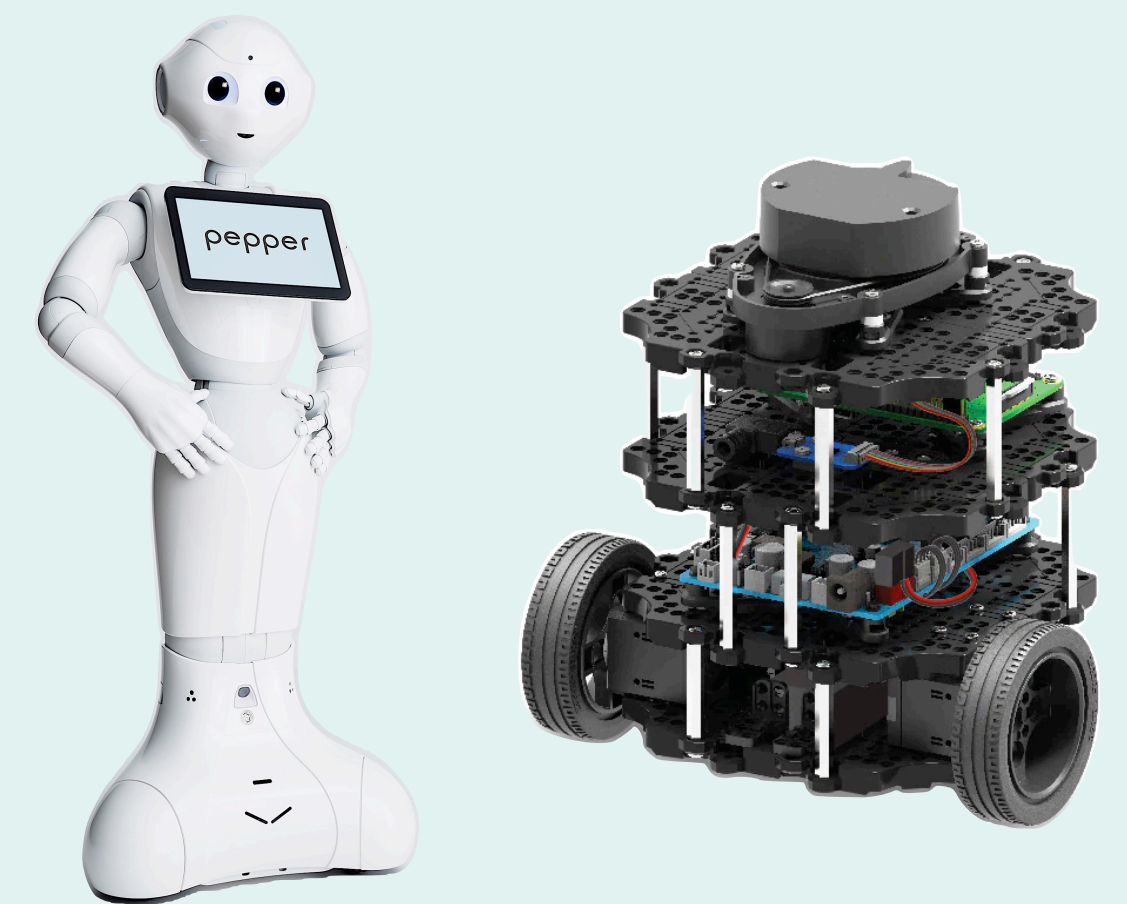
# Future Work

## Larger validation studies

The work done for this thesis is a pilot study- designed to prove feasibility of such a protocol and platform. With more time and funding, larger-scale studies can go more in depth.

## Additional robot platform support

The architecture developed throughout this project has been designed to support multiple robotics platforms, yet in it's current state, HRISstudio only supports the NAO. As demand changes, additional robot plugins can be implemented.



**Thank you.**

**Any questions?**

